

RINGKASAN

Mendasari data dari BPS jumlah *dan persentase penduduk miskin* di Kabupaten Tegal dalam kurun waktu 6 tahun terakhir (2013-2018) menunjukkan tren yang fluktuatif. Meskipun persentase jumlah penduduk miskin ada dibawah Provinsi Jawa Tengah maupun Nasional, bukan berarti kemiskinan tidak lagi menjadi permasalahan. Sebab dalam rentang waktu 6 tahun terakhir tren persentase penurunan angka kemiskinannya masih fluktuatif dan rata-rata penurunan per-tahun relatif kecil. Hal ini menjadi cukup ironis karena anggaran untuk penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal cukup besar.

Beberapa permasalahan dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal antara lain pertama, belum adanya sinergitas dari masing-masing Perangkat Daerah pengampu program penanggulangan kemiskinan. Kedua, isu penanggulangan kemiskinan masih belum menjadi arus utama dalam perencanaan dan penganggaran di level pemerintahan desa. Yang ketiga, peran sektor swasta dan masyarakat yang belum dimaksimalkan untuk berkontribusi dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan. Selanjutnya persoalan validitas data yang akan digunakan sebagai basis data penerima manfaat program penanggulangan kemiskinan.

Pemerintah Kabupaten Tegal menginisiasi kebijakan Rencana Aksi Bersama Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (RAB PKD) pada pertengahan tahun 2017. Terlibatnya berbagai unsur *stakeholder* untuk berkenan hadir dan berdiskusi bersama dalam sebuah forum yang diinisiasi oleh pihak pemerintah daerah dalam membahas permasalahan, merumuskan alternatif solusi hingga menentukan kebijakan bagi penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal menunjukkan bahwa sekilas konsep *collaborative governance* dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan nampak telah berjalan.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan proses *collaborative governance* dalam upaya penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal yang dilakukan oleh beberapa pihak antara lain Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Tegal, masyarakat, dan pihak swasta. Pembahasan mengenai *collaborative governance* dalam penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal dalam penelitian ini hendak melihat proses *collaborative governance* yang diuraikan dalam empat aspek yaitu, (1) identifikasi proses dialog tatap muka, (2) identifikasi komitmen terhadap proses, (3) identifikasi proses sikap saling memahami, (4) identifikasi hasil sementara.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif, dan teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah metode analisis interaktif, dengan lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Tegal. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *collaborative governance*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum proses *collaborative governance* telah berjalan dengan baik dan mampu menjawab permasalahan penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal. Dari aspek proses dialog tatap muka telah melibatkan tiga pihak yaitu Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Tegal, masyarakat dan pihak swasta. Aspek komitmen terhadap proses terlihat dari adanya ketergantungan dan keterbukaan dalam pelaksanaan program penanggulangan kemiskinan. Dari aspek *Share understanding* atau sikap saling memahami masing-masing pihak telah memiliki pemahaman yang sama terkait latar belakang masalah dan tujuan dari kolaborasi penanggulangan kemiskinan. Adapun untuk aspek hasil sementara kolaborasi penanggulangan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Tegal berupa adanya dokumen kesepakatan Aksi Bersama Penanggulangan kemiskinan yang telah diimplementasikan dalam bentuk realisasi anggaran dan pelaksanaan kegiatan penanggulangan kemiskinan oleh masing-masing pihak.

Kata Kunci: *Collaborative Governance*, kemiskinan, *stakeholder*

SUMMARY

Based on data from BPS, the number and percentage of poor people in Tegal Regency in the last 6 years (2013-2018) shows a fluctuating trend. Even though the percentage of the number of poor people is below the Province of Central Java and National, it does not mean that poverty is no longer a problem. This is because in the last 6 years the trend in the percentage reduction in the poverty rate is still fluctuating and the average annual decline is relatively small. This is quite ironic because the budget for poverty alleviation in Tegal Regency is quite large.

Some of the problems in poverty reduction efforts in Tegal Regency include, first, there is no synergy of each regional apparatus that handles poverty alleviation programs. Second, the issue of poverty reduction has not yet become mainstream in planning and budgeting at the village government level. Third, the role of the private sector and society that has not been maximized in contributing to poverty reduction. Furthermore, the issue of data validity will be used as a database for beneficiaries of poverty reduction programs.

The Tegal Regency Government initiated the Regional Poverty Reduction Joint Action Plan (RAB PKD) policy in mid-2017. The involvement of various stakeholder elements was willing to attend and discuss together in a forum initiated by the local government in discussing problems, formulating alternative solutions to determining policies for poverty reduction in Tegal District shows that at a glance the concept of collaborative governance in poverty reduction appears to have worked.

The purpose of this study was to describe the collaborative governance process in poverty reduction efforts in Tegal Regency which was carried out by several parties, including the Tegal Regency Government, the community, and the private sector. The discussion regarding collaborative governance in poverty reduction in Tegal Regency in this study aims to look at the collaborative governance process which is described in four aspects, namely, (1) identification of face-to-face dialogue processes, (2) identification of commitment to the process, (3) identification of processes of mutual understanding, (4) identification of provisional results.

The research was conducted using qualitative methods, and data collection techniques were carried out through in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. The data analysis method used is an interactive analysis method, with the research location in Tegal Regency. This research uses collaborative governance theory.

The results showed that in general the collaborative governance process had run well and was able to answer the problems of poverty reduction in Tegal Regency. From the aspect of the face-to-face dialogue process, it has involved three parties, namely the Tegal Regency Government, the community and the private sector. The aspect of commitment to the process can be seen from the dependence and openness in the implementation of poverty reduction programs. From the aspect of Share understanding or an attitude of mutual understanding, each party has the same understanding regarding the background of the problem and the goals of the poverty reduction collaboration. As for the aspect of the provisional results of the collaboration for poverty reduction in Tegal Regency, in the form of an agreement document for the Joint Action on Poverty Reduction which has been implemented in the form of budget realization and the implementation of poverty alleviation activities by each party.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, poverty, stakeholder